



BIG FLOWER QUILT WALL HANGING



STEP-BY-STEP TUTORIAL



FINISHED SIZE

72 cm x 72 cm

FABRICS (USA)

Kona Cotton – Curry (petals)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Marigold (petals)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Terracotta (petals)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Sand (petals)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Sky (petals)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Sage (leaves)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Olive (leaves)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Teal (background)	1/3 yd (30 cm)
Kona Cotton – Light Aqua (background)	1/3 yd (30 cm)
Kona Cotton – Rust (background)	1/3 yd (30 cm)
Kona Cotton – Mustard (background)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Cream (petals)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Kona Cotton – Brown (stem)	1/4 yd (23 cm)
Warm & Natural Batting (USA)	80 cm x 80 cm
Backing Fabric	80 cm x 80 cm

NOTIONS

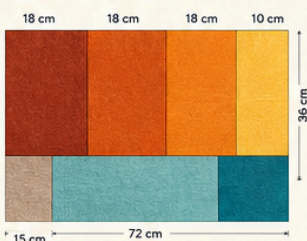
- Matching thread
- Fabric glue pen (temporary)
- Rotary cutter and cutting mat
- Quilting ruler
- Sewing machine
- Hand sewing needle
- Iron

MAIN SEWING METHODS USED

-  Appliqué (raw edge)
-  Topstitching
-  Straight stitch
-  Quilt as you go (vertical lines)
-  Hand stitching (for details)
-  Pressing

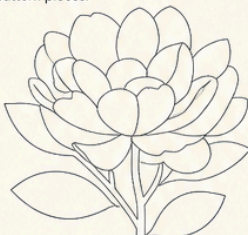
1. PREPARE THE BACKGROUND

Sew the background pieces together as shown. Press seams open.



2. MAKE THE PATTERN

Trace or draw the flower, leaves, and stem at full size (72 cm x 72 cm). Cut your pattern pieces.



3. CUT THE PIECES

Cut all petal, leaf, and stem pieces using the pattern. Add 0.5 cm seam allowance for all pieces.



4. ARRANGE & APPLIQUÉ

Arrange all pieces on the background. When you like the layout, glue baste with a fabric glue pen. Appliqué each piece using a small zigzag or straight stitch close to the edge.



5. ADD DETAILS

Topstitch around each petal and leaf following the shape. Add center details to the flower with hand stitches (French knots or lazy daisy).



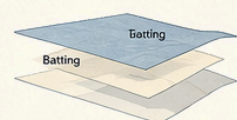
6. QUILT

Quilt vertical lines 0.5–1 cm apart across the whole quilt. You can also quilt around the flower shapes for extra dimension.



7. LAYER THE QUILT

Layer backing fabric (right side down), batting, and quilt top (right side up). Baste or pin.



8. BIND THE EDGES

Cut 7 cm wide binding strips. Sew binding to the front, miter corners, and hand stitch the back.



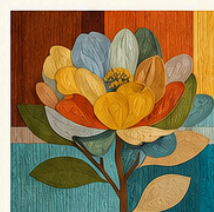
9. FINAL PRESS

Press the quilt lightly with steam. Your Big Flower Quilt Wall Hanging is ready!



TIPS

- Use high quality cotton fabric for best results.
- Take your time arranging the pieces.
- Press frequently for a flat and beautiful finish.



ENJOY YOUR
HANDMADE
QUILT! ❤️

MEASUREMENTS SUMMARY

- Finished size: 72 cm x 72 cm
- Background: 72 cm x 72 cm
- Petals: Various sizes (see pattern)
- Leaves: Various sizes (see pattern)
- Seam allowance: 0.5 cm
- Binding width: 7 cm (finished ~2.5 cm)

CARE INSTRUCTIONS

Hand wash or machine wash gentle cycle in cold water. Use mild detergent. Do not bleach. Lay flat to dry. Iron on cotton setting if needed.

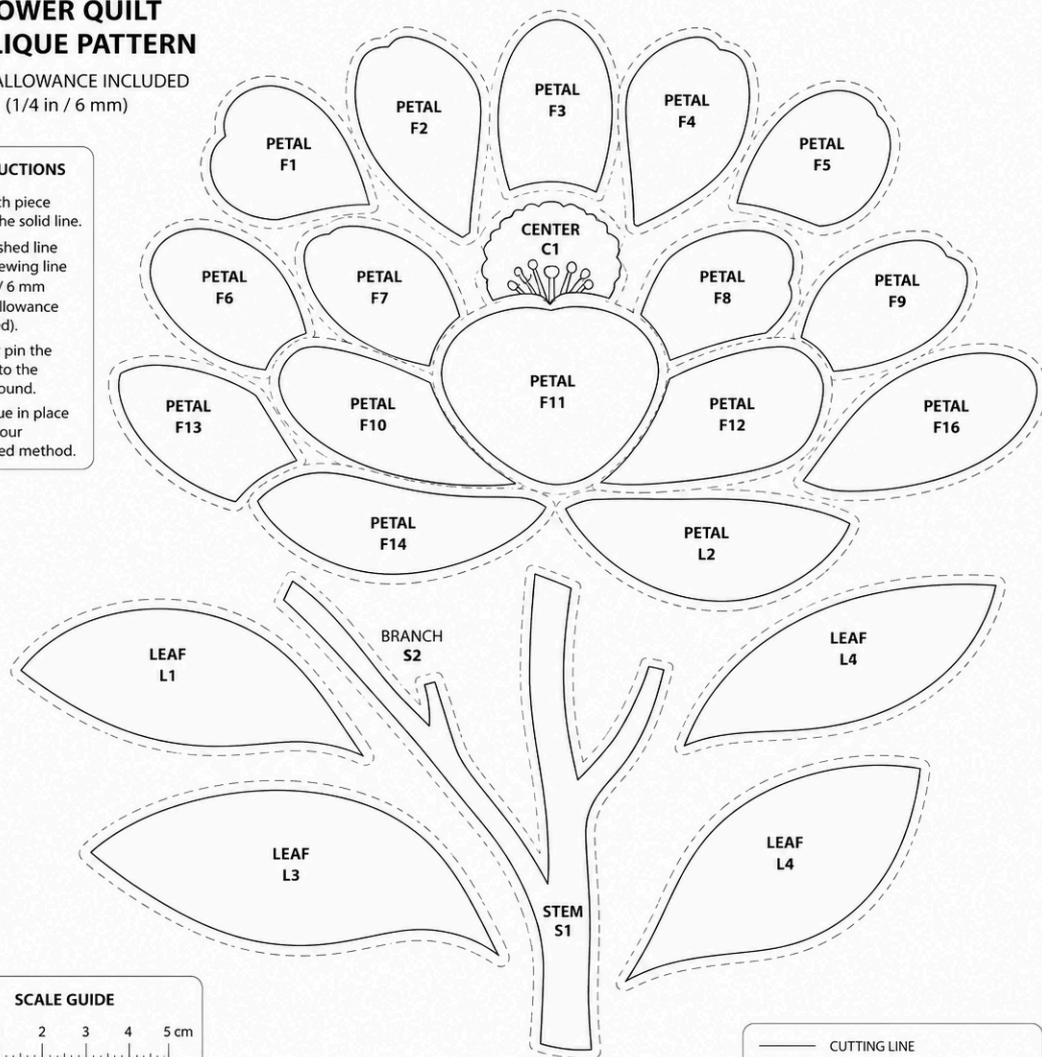


FLOWER QUILT APPLIQUE PATTERN

SEAM ALLOWANCE INCLUDED
(1/4 in / 6 mm)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Cut each piece along the solid line.
2. The dashed line is the sewing line (1/4 in / 6 mm seam allowance included).
3. Fuse or pin the pieces to the background.
4. Applique in place using your preferred method.



PRINT AT 100% SCALE (ACTUAL SIZE)

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Big Flower Quilt Wall Hanging – Complete Step-by-Step Tutorial

Create a beautiful **Big Flower Quilt Wall Hanging** using colorful cotton fabrics, raw-edge appliqué, decorative stitching, and simple vertical quilting. This project features a large layered flower with leaves and a stem placed over a modern pieced background.

The finished wall hanging measures approximately **72 cm × 72 cm**, or about **28 3/8 inches × 28 3/8 inches**. The project is suitable for confident beginners and intermediate quilters. Take

your time when arranging the petals, since the placement of each shape creates the depth and personality of the flower.

Materials and Fabric Requirements

Use good-quality quilting cotton for the best results. The colors listed below match the original design, but you may substitute similar shades from your fabric collection.

Fabrics

- **Kona Cotton – Curry:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for petals
- **Kona Cotton – Marigold:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for petals
- **Kona Cotton – Terracotta:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for petals
- **Kona Cotton – Sand:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for petals
- **Kona Cotton – Sky:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for petals
- **Kona Cotton – Sage:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for leaves
- **Kona Cotton – Olive:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for leaves
- **Kona Cotton – Teal:** ⅓ yard or 30 cm for the background
- **Kona Cotton – Light Aqua:** ⅓ yard or 30 cm for the background
- **Kona Cotton – Rust:** ⅓ yard or 30 cm for the background
- **Kona Cotton – Mustard:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for the background
- **Kona Cotton – Cream:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for petals
- **Kona Cotton – Brown:** ¼ yard or 23 cm for the stem
- **Warm & Natural cotton batting:** at least 80 cm × 80 cm, or approximately 31½ inches square
- **Backing fabric:** at least 80 cm × 80 cm, or approximately 31½ inches square
- Additional fabric for binding strips

Notions and Tools

- Matching sewing thread
- Decorative embroidery thread, if desired
- Temporary fabric glue pen
- Fusible web, optional
- Rotary cutter
- Cutting mat
- Acrylic quilting ruler
- Fabric scissors
- Paper scissors
- Sewing machine
- Hand-sewing needle
- Iron and ironing board
- Straight pins or quilting safety pins
- Fabric marking pen or chalk
- Printer or large paper for tracing the pattern
- Freezer paper, template plastic, or lightweight cardboard, optional

Main Sewing Techniques Used

This wall hanging combines several basic quilting and appliqué techniques:

- **Raw-edge appliqué:** The fabric shapes are attached without turning the raw edges under.
- **Topstitching:** Stitching is added around each petal and leaf to secure and define the shapes.
- **Straight stitching:** Used for piecing the background and constructing the binding.
- **Quilt-as-you-go effect:** Vertical quilting lines are sewn across the wall hanging to create texture.
- **Hand stitching:** Small decorative details may be added to the center of the flower.
- **Pressing:** Frequent pressing keeps the background and binding smooth and professional.

Step 1: Prewash and Prepare the Fabrics

Prewashing is optional, but it is helpful when combining many strongly colored fabrics. Rust, teal, mustard, and terracotta fabrics may release excess dye during the first wash.

Wash the fabrics in cool water with a mild detergent. Dry them on a gentle setting or allow them to air-dry. Press every fabric before cutting.

If you prefer not to prewash, use a color-catching sheet when the finished wall hanging is cleaned for the first time.

Square the fabric edges before cutting. Remove wrinkles, folds, and distorted selvage areas so your measurements remain accurate.

Choose the fabrics for the petals before cutting the background. Lay the colors next to one another and make sure there is enough contrast between the flower and the background.

Step 2: Piece the Background

The background is made from several vertical sections across the upper area and horizontal color blocks across the lower area.

For the upper section, prepare vertical fabric pieces in warm tones. The illustrated layout uses approximately:

- Three sections measuring about **18 cm wide**
- One narrower section measuring about **10 cm wide**
- Each upper section should be approximately **36 cm high**

Arrange the upper pieces from dark to light. A suggested order is deep brown or rust, terracotta, orange, mustard, and pale yellow.

The lower background should also measure approximately **36 cm high**. Piece it from teal, light aqua, sand, rust, or similar fabrics. Create a modern arrangement with horizontal and vertical divisions rather than identical blocks.

Sew all background pieces with a **¼-inch seam allowance**. Press each seam as you work. Press alternating seams in opposite directions when possible to reduce bulk.

Join the upper and lower background sections. Press the joining seam carefully.

Trim the completed background to **72 cm × 72 cm**, approximately **28 ¾ inches square**.

Do not worry if your color divisions differ slightly from the illustrated arrangement. The most important points are maintaining the finished size and creating a balanced transition from warm upper colors to cooler lower colors.

Step 3: Make the Full-Size Flower Pattern

The flower, leaves, and stem should be drafted or enlarged to fit a **72 cm × 72 cm** background.

Use the illustration as a guide to create:

- Several large back petals
- Medium side petals
- Smaller center petals
- Lower curved petals
- Five or more leaves in different sizes
- One main stem
- Several smaller branches

Draw the complete flower on large paper first. Place the largest petals behind the smaller ones so the flower appears layered.

The flower head should fill most of the upper half of the wall hanging without touching the outer edges. Leave enough open background around the design for quilting and binding.

The stem should extend downward from the flower and reach close to the bottom edge. Position the larger leaves on both sides of the stem.

When you are satisfied with the drawing, trace each separate shape. Label the templates clearly, such as:

- Petal A
- Petal B
- Petal C
- Center Petal
- Upper Leaf
- Lower Left Leaf
- Right Leaf

- Main Stem
- Branch One
- Branch Two

Add a grainline arrow to larger templates. The grainline is not critical for raw-edge appliqué, but consistent placement helps prevent distortion.

For a design that matches the tutorial, add a **0.5 cm seam allowance**, approximately **3/16 inch**, around each paper shape. Although this is a raw-edge project, the small allowance provides extra room for trimming and stitching.

Step 4: Trace and Cut the Appliqué Pieces

Place each template on the appropriate fabric. Use warm yellow, orange, rust, cream, sand, and pale blue fabrics for the petals.

Use sage, olive, and teal fabrics for the leaves. Use brown fabric for the main stem and branches.

Trace the shapes on the wrong side of the fabric. Flip selected templates before tracing so the petals and leaves face different directions.

Cut each piece carefully with sharp fabric scissors.

Keep the pieces grouped by size and color. A labeled tray or small envelopes can prevent confusion during arrangement.

For easier construction, you may apply lightweight fusible web to the wrong side of each appliqué fabric before cutting. Follow the manufacturer's directions and avoid using a heavy fusible product, which could make the wall hanging stiff.

If you are not using fusible web, prepare a temporary fabric glue pen for the arrangement stage.

Step 5: Arrange the Stem and Leaves

Lay the pieced background flat on a large table or design board.

Begin with the main stem. Place it vertically, slightly off-center, extending from the flower area toward the lower edge.

Add the smaller branches. Angle them naturally toward the flower and leaves.

Place the largest leaf on the lower-left side. Add one or two smaller leaves higher on the left side.

Position a large pale or golden leaf on the lower-right side. Add smaller leaves close to the flower head and along the upper branches.

Step back and view the arrangement from a distance. Check that the leaves feel balanced but not perfectly symmetrical.

Once you like the placement, lightly secure each piece with a fabric glue pen or according to the fusible-web instructions.

Do not stitch the pieces yet if any flower petals will overlap the top of the stem. The layered construction must be assembled from the back toward the front.

Step 6: Arrange the Large Back Petals

Start the flower with the tallest back petals.

Place the large blue, sage, cream, and sand petals at the top of the design. Fan them outward to create a broad flower shape.

Add medium petals on both sides. Angle them away from the center rather than positioning every petal vertically.

Use a variety of colors next to one another. Avoid placing two petals with nearly identical shades side by side unless you want a softer transition.

Allow the lower edge of each new petal to overlap the previously positioned shapes. The overlapping fabric hides some raw edges and creates depth.

Do not permanently attach the petals until you have tested the entire flower arrangement.

Step 7: Add the Middle and Front Petals

Place medium orange, terracotta, mustard, pale blue, and sand petals over the back layer.

Continue working toward the center. Each row should overlap the lower portion of the row behind it.

Add the rounded front petals in bright yellow or curry. These shapes should become the visual focal point of the flower.

Position the lowest petals across the base of the flower. Allow some of them to overlap the stem and upper leaves.

Check the overall silhouette. The flower should appear full, wide, and slightly irregular, similar to a large peony, dahlia, or imaginary layered bloom.

Reposition any petals that create awkward gaps. Small spaces may be filled with narrow petals or leaf-like shapes.

When the arrangement is complete, take a photograph. The photo will help you remember the correct placement if the pieces move during sewing.

Step 8: Secure the Appliqué Shapes

Starting with the lowest layer, lift one appliqué piece at a time and apply a small amount of temporary fabric glue.

Smooth each piece back into place without stretching it.

For fusible appliqué, fuse the pieces in stages rather than pressing the entire flower at once. Protect the fabrics with a pressing cloth.

Use an up-and-down pressing motion. Do not slide the iron because sliding can move or distort the shapes.

Check all overlaps after securing each layer. The front petals should cover the lower edges of the petals behind them.

Secure the stems and leaves before completing the flower if they sit beneath its lower petals.

Allow all glued or fused pieces to cool and set before moving the background.

Step 9: Appliqué Around the Shapes

Set your sewing machine for a regular straight stitch. A stitch length of approximately **2.0 to 2.5 mm** works well.

Stitch close to the raw edge of every leaf, stem, branch, and petal. Aim for a distance of about **1/8 inch from the edge**.

Work from the lowest appliqué layer toward the top. Stitching the layers in order keeps the overlapping design neat.

Pivot with the needle down when sewing around curved tips. Move slowly and stop frequently to adjust the fabric.

Backstitch briefly at the beginning and end of each stitching line, or pull the thread tails to the back and tie them by hand.

Use matching thread for subtle outlines. Use contrasting thread for a more artistic, illustrated appearance.

Slight fraying around the edges is normal and adds texture to a raw-edge appliqué quilt. Excessively loose threads can be trimmed after stitching.

Step 10: Add Decorative Petal Details

Topstitch one or more curved lines inside each petal, following the shape of its outer edge.

Begin near the base and curve the stitching toward the tip. Repeat the line several times to create a layered, woodgrain-like texture.

The lines do not need to be perfectly identical. Small variations make the flower look handmade and organic.

On wider petals, add three to five interior lines. On narrow petals, one or two lines may be enough.

Use the same technique on the leaves. Add a central vein first, followed by diagonal or curved side veins.

For the stems, sew one or two lengthwise lines to add definition and secure the narrow pieces.

Thread colors may match each fabric or remain consistent throughout the design. A medium brown, golden tan, or dark neutral thread works across many colors.

Step 11: Create the Flower Center

The center of the flower may be created with hand stitching, French knots, lazy-daisy stitches, small fabric circles, or a combination of techniques.

Mark a small center area between the upper and front petals.

For French knots, bring the needle up from the back. Wrap the thread around the needle once or twice, hold the wraps in place, and return the needle close to the original entry point.

Scatter the knots naturally rather than placing them in perfect rows.

For lazy-daisy stitches, create small detached loops that resemble tiny petals. Add a small anchoring stitch at the tip of each loop.

Use mustard, orange, rust, brown, and golden embroidery threads for a textured center.

Continue adding stitches until the area looks full but does not overwhelm the larger petals.

Secure all knots firmly on the back of the background fabric.

Step 12: Prepare the Quilt Sandwich

Cut the backing and batting to at least **80 cm × 80 cm**, approximately **31½ inches square**.

Place the backing fabric on a clean surface with the wrong side facing up.

Smooth the batting over the backing.

Position the appliquéd quilt top over the batting with the right side facing up.

Make sure all three layers are smooth and centered. The batting and backing should extend beyond the quilt top on every side.

Baste the layers using quilting safety pins, spray baste, or long temporary hand stitches.

Begin basting in the center and work outward. Smooth the layers as you go to prevent wrinkles.

Step 13: Quilt the Background

The original design uses closely spaced vertical quilting lines across the entire wall hanging.

Mark the first vertical line with a removable fabric marker. Use the background seams as natural guides whenever possible.

Quilt straight vertical lines approximately **0.5 to 1 cm apart**, or about **¼ to ⅜ inch apart**.

Begin near the center and work toward one edge. Return to the center and quilt toward the opposite edge.

Alternate the sewing direction occasionally to reduce distortion. For example, sew one line from top to bottom and the next from bottom to top.

Use a walking foot if available. It helps feed the quilt layers evenly.

The lines may pass over the appliqué pieces for a strong quilt-as-you-go appearance. Alternatively, quilt around the main flower shapes to make them stand out more clearly.

Continue until the entire background is evenly quilted.

Step 14: Add Optional Echo Quilting

For additional dimension, quilt around the outside edges of the flower, leaves, and stem.

Start about **¼ inch away from an appliqué edge** and follow the shape.

Add a second echo line if desired.

Avoid excessive quilting directly over the embroidered flower center, since it may flatten the decorative stitches.

Check the back of the quilt regularly for puckers or folds.

Remove safety pins as you approach them, never after sewing over them.

Step 15: Square and Trim the Quilt

After quilting, place the wall hanging on a large cutting mat.

Use a long acrylic ruler to check all four sides.

Trim the quilt to **72 cm × 72 cm**, or approximately **28 ¾ inches square**.

Check that all corners form 90-degree angles.

Trim loose threads from the front and back.

Do not remove small amounts of natural raw-edge fraying unless they extend far beyond the stitching line.

Step 16: Prepare the Binding

Cut binding strips **7 cm wide**, approximately **2¾ inches wide**.

Join the strips with diagonal seams to create one continuous length.

Trim each joining seam to ¼ inch and press the seams open.

Fold the binding strip in half lengthwise with the wrong sides together.

Press the entire length carefully.

The finished binding should measure approximately **2.5 cm**, or about **1 inch**, depending on your preferred attachment method.

Step 17: Sew the Binding to the Quilt

Beginning along one side, leave a binding tail of about 8 to 10 inches.

Align the raw edges of the folded binding with the raw edge of the quilt.

Sew the binding to the front using a consistent seam allowance.

Stop before the first corner, leaving a distance equal to your seam allowance.

Backstitch, remove the quilt from the machine, and fold the binding upward at a 45-degree angle.

Fold it back down so the upper fold aligns with the quilt edge. Continue sewing along the next side.

Repeat this process at all four corners to form neat miters.

Join the binding ends using a diagonal seam or your preferred binding-joining method.

Fold the binding to the back of the wall hanging and secure it with clips.

Hand stitch the folded edge to the backing using a blind stitch. Make sure the stitches do not show on the quilt front.

Step 18: Add a Hanging Sleeve

A hanging sleeve is recommended if the quilt will be displayed on a rod.

Cut a fabric strip slightly shorter than the finished width of the quilt. A strip approximately **6 to 8 inches high** works for most hanging rods.

Hem both short ends.

Fold the strip lengthwise with the wrong sides together and sew the long raw edges.

Turn and press the sleeve so the seam is centered against the back.

Hand stitch the upper and lower sleeve edges to the quilt backing. Do not stitch through to the front.

Leave a little fullness in the sleeve so the hanging rod does not create a visible ridge across the front of the quilt.

Step 19: Give the Quilt a Final Press

Place the completed wall hanging on a padded ironing surface.

Press it lightly using a cotton setting suitable for your fabrics.

Use a pressing cloth over the appliqué and embroidered flower center.

Do not flatten the quilt with excessive pressure. The goal is to smooth the binding and background while preserving the dimensional texture.

Allow the quilt to cool completely on a flat surface.

Check the wall hanging one final time for loose threads, unsecured binding stitches, or removable marking lines.

Your **Big Flower Quilt Wall Hanging** is now ready to display.

Measurements Summary

- **Finished size:** 72 cm × 72 cm, approximately 28 ³/₈ inches square
- **Background:** 72 cm × 72 cm
- **Upper background height:** Approximately 36 cm
- **Lower background height:** Approximately 36 cm
- **Petal sizes:** Various sizes based on the full-size pattern
- **Leaf sizes:** Various sizes based on the full-size pattern
- **Appliqué allowance:** Approximately 0.5 cm or 3/16 inch
- **Binding strip width:** 7 cm or approximately 2³/₄ inches
- **Approximate finished binding:** 2.5 cm or about 1 inch

- **Batting:** At least 80 cm × 80 cm
- **Backing:** At least 80 cm × 80 cm

Helpful Tips for the Best Results

Use high-quality cotton fabrics because they are easier to press, cut, appliqué, and quilt.

Arrange the entire flower before attaching any petals permanently. A small change in one petal can improve the balance of the entire design.

Take a reference photo after completing the arrangement.

Press frequently, but avoid sliding the iron over raw-edge pieces.

Use a fresh, sharp needle when stitching through appliqué, fusible web, batting, and backing.

Test decorative stitches on fabric scraps before sewing on the quilt.

If the quilt begins to ripple during vertical quilting, reduce the presser-foot pressure or use a walking foot.

Keep the quilting density consistent across the background. Unevenly quilted areas may shrink at different rates.

Care Instructions

Hand washing is the safest cleaning method for a decorative wall hanging.

The quilt may also be machine washed on a gentle cycle in cold water with mild detergent.

Do not use bleach.

Lay the wall hanging flat to dry.

Avoid wringing or twisting it.

Press gently on a cotton setting when necessary, using a pressing cloth over the appliqué and embroidery.

Store the quilt rolled or loosely folded in a clean, dry place away from direct sunlight.

Enjoy your handmade **Big Flower Quilt Wall Hanging!** 🌻 🧵

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